

BEAUMONT DIVISION

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:16cv217

MEMORANDUM OPINION REGARDING VENUE

Factual Background

Analysis

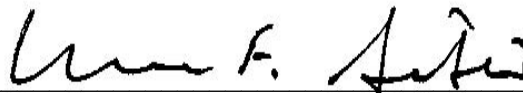
The Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §1981, *et seq.*, under which this case is brought, does not contain a specific venue provision. Accordingly, venue in civil rights cases is controlled by 28 U.S.C. § 1391. *Jones v. Bailey*, 58 F.R.D. 453 (N.D. Ga. 1972), *aff'd per curiam*, 480 F.2d 805 (5th Cir. 1973).

When, as in this case, jurisdiction is not founded solely on diversity of citizenship, 28 U.S.C. § 1391 provides that venue is proper only in the judicial district where the defendants reside or in which the claim arose. Here, plaintiff complains of incidents which occurred at the Holliday Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice located in Huntsville, Walker County, Texas. Further, the defendant regarding this claim is located in Walker County, Texas. When public officials are parties to an action in their official capacities, they reside for venue purposes in the county where they perform their official duties, which in this case is Walker County. *Holloway v. Gunnell*, 685 F.2d 150 (5th Cir. 1982); *Lowrey v. Estelle*, 433 F.2d 265 (5th Cir. 1976).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 124, Walker County is located in the Houston Division of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. Accordingly, venue for such claims is not proper in the Eastern District of Texas.

When venue is not proper, the court "shall dismiss, or if it be in the interest of justice, transfer such case to any district or division in which it could have been brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). The claims in this action against the defendant C.O. Ngung should be transferred to the Southern District of Texas. An appropriate order so providing will be entered by the undersigned.

SIGNED this the 18th day of October, 2016.



KEITH F. GIBLIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE